

Table S1. Patient-Provider Communication Score Questions and patient satisfaction questions.

PATIENT-PROVIDER COMMUNICATION

- 1. How often healthcare providers explained things in a way that was easy to understand? *1-never/sometimes*, *2-usually*, *3-always*
- 2. How often providers showed respect for what you had to say? *1-never/sometimes*, *2-usually*, *3-always*
- 3. How often providers spent enough time with you? *1-never/sometimes*, *2-usually*, *3-always*
- 4. How often providers listened carefully to you? *1-never/sometimes*, *2-usually*, *3-always*

SATISFACTION/OVERALL RATING OF HEALTHCARE FROM PROVIDERS

Rating of healthcare from doctors and other healthcare providers. 0 (worst healthcare possible) to 10 (best healthcare possible)

Table S2. ICD-9-CM Codes of Diseases and Self-report Information.

ASCVD and CRF Profile were constructed based on presence of either ICD-9-CM or self-report information:		
	ASCVD	
Condition	ICD-9-CM Code(s)	
Coronary heart disease	410, 413, 414	
Stroke	433-437	
Peripheral artery disease	440, 443	
	Self-reported questions	
Coronary heart disease	Asked if the person had ever been diagnosed as having coronary heart disease	
Angina	Asked if the person had ever been diagnosed as having angina, or angina pectoris	
Myocardial Infarction	Asked if the person had ever been diagnosed as having a heart attack, or myocardial infarction	
Stroke	Asked if the person had ever been diagnosed as having had a stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA or ministroke).	
	CRF Profile	
Condition	ICD-9-CM Code(s)	
Hypertension	401	
Diabetes	250	
Dyslipidemia	272	
	Self-reported questions	
Smoking	Assessed whether individual currently smoked	
Dyslipidemia	Ascertained whether the person had ever been diagnosed as having high cholesterol.	
Physical Activity	Currently spends half hour or more in moderate to vigorous physical activity at least five times a week	
Hypertension	Ascertained whether the person had ever been diagnosed as having high blood pressure (other than during pregnancy).	
Diabetes	Indicates whether each person had ever been diagnosed with diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes).	

ICD-9-CM; International Classification of Diseases, 9th Edition, Clinical Modification, CRF; Cardiovascular Risk Factors, ASCVD; Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease.

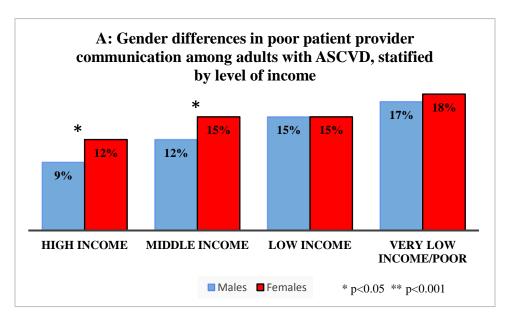
Table S3. Patient reported outcomes among US adults with ASCVD stratified by gender - MEPS 2006-2015 (odds ratios includes adjustment for type of provider and gender of provider).

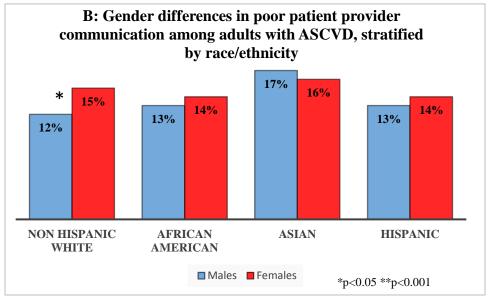
Patient Healthcare Experience (in women compared to men)	OR (95% CI)	
Patient-provider communication		
Poor Patient-Provider Communication (summary score)	1.28 (1.09-1.51)	
Patient satisfaction with healthcare		
Poor patient satisfaction	1.12 (0.97-1.28)	
Patient Perception of General Health (in women compared to men)	OR (95% CI)	
Poor Perceived Health Status	1.21 (1.06-1.38)	
Healthcare-related Quality of Life (in women compared to men)	Adjusted mean difference (95% CI)	
SF-12 PCS	-2.41 (-2.99 to -1.83)	
SF-12 MCS	-1.75 (-2.34 to -1.16)	

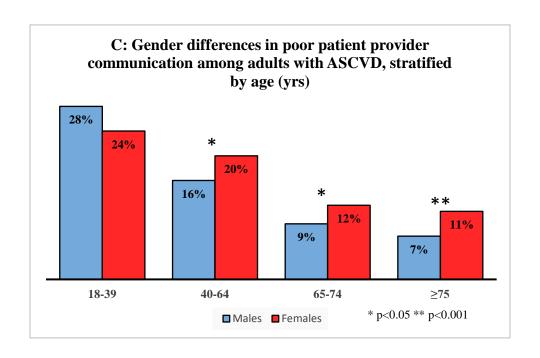
OR, odds ratio; SF-12, 12-item short form; PCS, physical component score; MCS, mental component score, CI, confidence interval; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

^{*}Adjusted for age, race, level of income, region, health insurance, educational status, modified Charlson comorbidity index (without the cardiovascular component), modifiable cardiovascular risk factors, gender of the healthcare provider, type of healthcare provider

Figure S1. A-D: Gender differences in poor patient-provider communication among U.S adults with ASCVD, stratified by sociodemographic characteristics. ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.







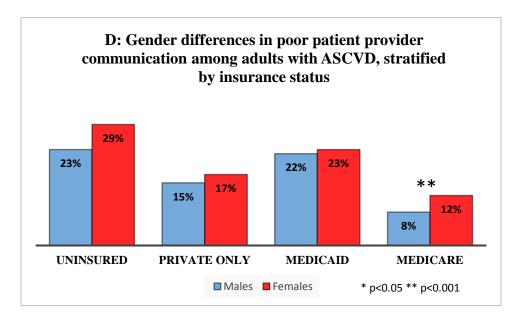
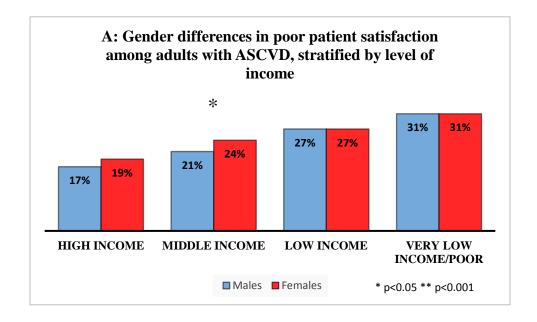
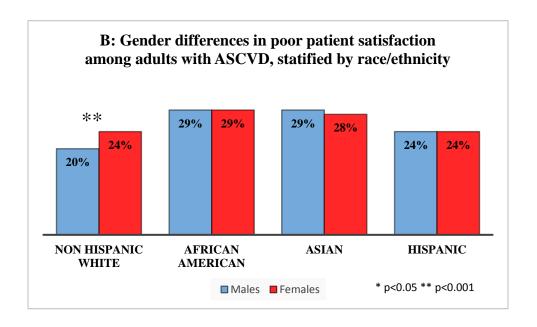
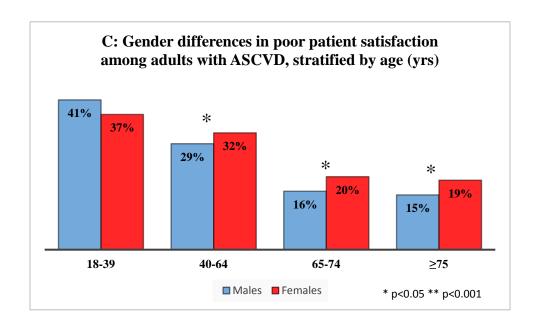


Figure S2. A-D: Gender differences in poor patient satisfaction among U.S adults with ASCVD, stratified by sociodemographic characteristics. ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.







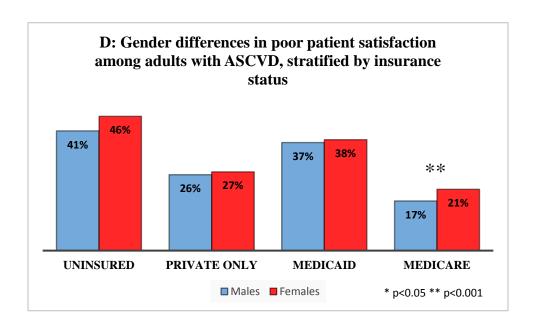
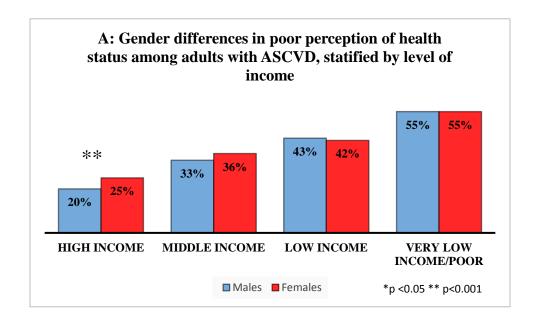
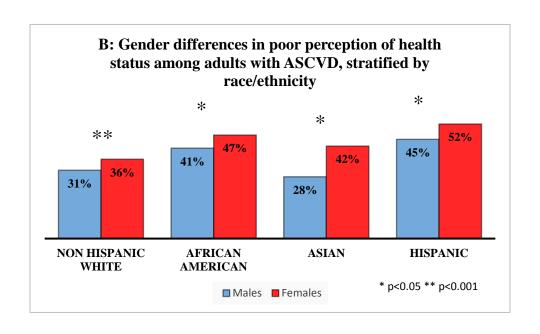
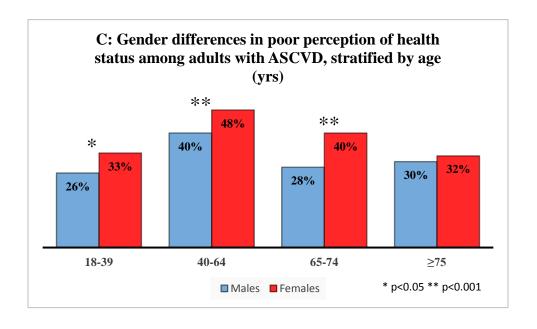


Figure S3. A-D: Gender differences in poor perception of health status among U.S adults with ASCVD, stratified by sociodemographic characteristics. ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.







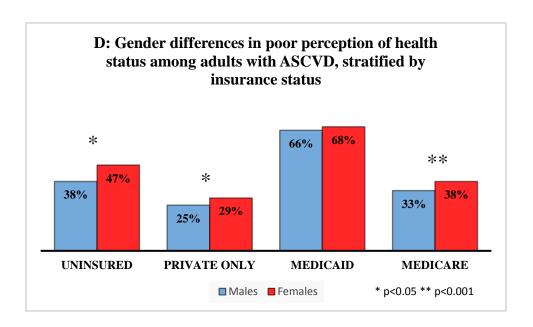
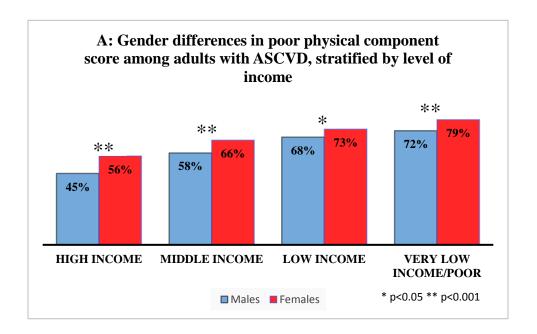
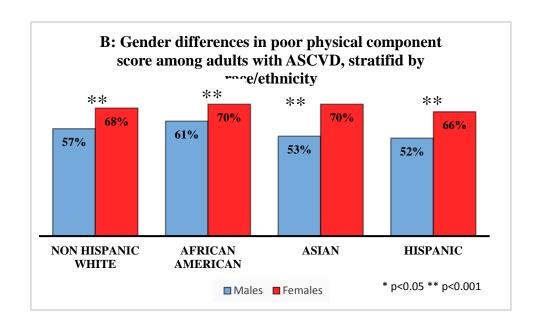
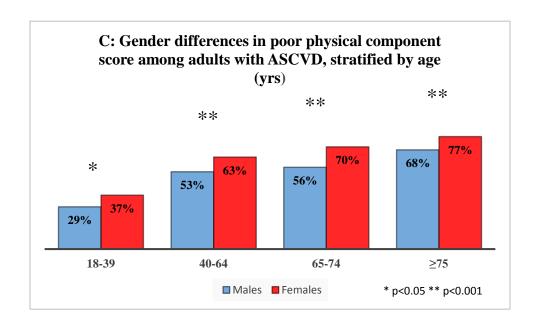


Figure S4. A-D: Gender differences in poor physical component score among U.S adults with ASCVD, stratified by sociodemographic characteristics. ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.







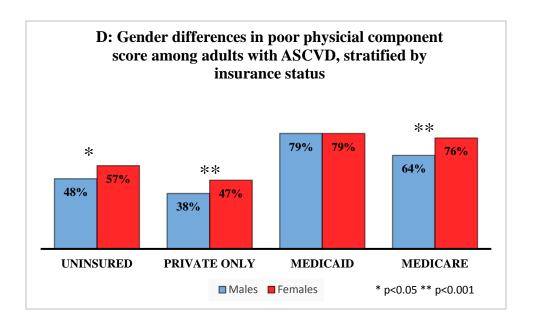


Figure S5. A-D: Gender differences in poor mental component score among U.S adults with ASCVD, stratified by sociodemographic characteristics. ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

